

The Evening Herald.

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CUT TO OUT.

ALCUERQUE has had all the politics it cares for from the new city administration. Also, it has had nearly all the politics it will stand.

Mayor Hostright was elected mayor by a small but decisive majority, upon a platform pledging him to carry out certain policies which it was made plain by the election were desired by a majority of the people. He has an abundance of law and ordinance upon the statute books of the state and the city to enable him to carry out his campaign pledges by the letter. He has a perfectly able-bodied police force ready to obey his instructions. All he has to do is to issue the said instructions.

The mayor cannot correct the social evil by passing ordinances. That method has been tried since the beginning of townmaking. It never has worked. All the effective law for such purpose is now on the statute books of the state and city. The mayor must know these facts.

His object in seeking to put a mass of additional legislation on the city's ordinance books, repetitions of laws now there, is not at all clear; but it appears to be a move toward playing politics with the city council; an effort to "get the council on the wrong side of a moral issue" as one of the mayor's close friends puts it.

This kind of business will not help the mayor. It will not help the city; it will not give Albuquerque good government, or effective government.

The mayor is supplied with plenty of law and plenty of machinery for its enforcement. He will make a hit with the people of Albuquerque if he will proceed to carry out his pledges, as specified in his platform; and to whom no one seriously objects, and then get down to the business of administering city affairs.

CIVILIZATION AT VERA CRUZ.

IN OLDEN days an army, occupying an enemy's city looked first for the water supply. That was also the first thing the United States troops did in Vera Cruz. The difference between the two is this: In olden times invading armies were on the alert to avoid poisoned wells; in modern times the invading armies look out for disease-breeding water systems. One knew the malice of human enemies; but not the activity of man's invisible enemies in the microscopic kingdom; the other, since poisoning of water supply has been prohibited by the rules of civilized warfare, knows the dangers of typhoid and other fevers.

One of the most remarkable features of our occupation of Vera Cruz was the speediness with which the sanitary officers began work. The salt had not even digested since its erection, and it was attacked with disinfectants, water and scrub brushes and whitewash. At this season gero-bearing flies abounded in swarms, and their extermination is being rapidly compassed. Coverage of a most primitive and dangerous character was discovered during the sanitary inspection of the city, and the soldiers and citizens were set to work to build a modern and safe system. Quarantine was established against yellow fever. The rats of the city are being destroyed to tens of thousands. The water supply was examined and one branch of it condemned as unfit for use. Meat inspection was inaugurated, and prices reduced to ordinary levels. Public medical treatment of the poor and diseased was established. A great deal of unnecessary unemployment was found in the city, and a public employment bureau was opened to bring the jobless man and the manless job together.

No only is our army bidding to physical health, but the moral health of the community is being attended to. Monday general function reported that gambling had been closed in Vera Cruz for the first time since the city was founded four centuries ago.

That constitutes the major part of our occupation of Vera Cruz. We have not occupied her houses, her business places, her schools, nor her churches. We have occupied her custom house, it is true. But the sanitary occupation of the city is fully as significant as the military occupation. If the troops should be withdrawn tomorrow the city of Vera Cruz would have a greater degree of

civilization than she has ever had in the centuries of her existence.

This nature of modern warfare is a most interesting one. Our army goes into camp on the flats near Galveston, and in two months they have turned the unsightly place into a health resort, the troops encamped there having a lower mortality rate than some more favorably situated troops near cities. The Panama canal has been closed under sanitary control of an army doctor, and straightaway or within of its first re-opening of centuries. The army occupies the city of Manila, and turns a rocky pile of hills into a safe and attractive city. By giving health to this and Porto Rico, the army rendered them places of resort for all tourists of the southern Andes. And, whenever we go to Mexico, the sanitarian will go with the soldier, the epidemiologist with commissary. Modern warfare includes a warfare against disease in all its manifestations, and whenever the American army has gone the death rate has decreased and the securing of health has been greatly enhanced.

This is explained, of course, by the fact that in the army a health order is an order. There are no committees of citizens to be appealed to, no opposing public opinion to be stroked and coaxed. The order is given, and the troops of sanitation are relied upon to bring public opinion around. A health officer in the army is unhampered. His business is to provide healthful conditions, and he does it. He is in his position because he can do it. Neither politics nor appropriations hamper him. He is answerable for but one thing—the sanitary safety of the territory occupied by the troops. It is this direct relation between scientists and their duty which makes the United States public health service and the United States army sanitarians the most effective in the world.

It would be worth Mexico's while to invite the United States army to remain a year in Mexico and occupy every city in turn, in order that the backward republic should be given the same taste of civilization which the mayor's close friends puts it.

THE NATIONAL FORESTS.

PERHAPS you read the essay of a University student printed by the Herald Monday afternoon on "Greatness of the National Forests to New Mexico." If you did not, it will be worth your while to do so. It was a prize-winning essay, and worthy of a prize not so much for its excellence of composition and handling of a big subject, but because it was a condensed statement of a phase of our state development which few of us have taken the time to appreciate. The University essayist compiled and compressed into a couple of newspaper columns the results of the work of ten years by a small army of enthusiastic young men who have labored at it in its inception, ridiculed and in some places and by some classes of our people bitterly opposed.

The best evidence of its usefulness and value is in the utter disappearance of all opposition, the end of all ridicule and the appearance of enthusiastic support and commendation from all hands. The national forest policy and the national forestry service have made good in New Mexico, to their credit and to the material and lasting benefit of the state.

WISE GIVING.

ACTION of the city council in authorizing the mayor to double the amount of the monthly appropriation for the Non-sectarian Benevolent society is wise giving. This society has done noble work here for many years. As the city has grown its burden has increased and its income has, if anything, fallen off. Charity presupposes giving and giving involves something to bestow. The ladies cannot continue to do the charitable work of Albuquerque without money to work on. The action of the council in appropriating \$100 a month for the work will be generally approved. Indeed it is doubtful if there is anyone who would begrudge double that sum.

The time is coming when adequate provision must be made by law for the care of the poor and needy and unfortunate in this city and county. The astonishing thing is that we have been able to get along without such provision up to this time. The reason is found in the Non-sectarian Benevolent society and its unselfish and uniring work.

Ben Foster was noted for his shiftlessness. If it had not been for his wife he would not have done a stroke of work on his little farm and garden. It was all his wife could do to get him to work, for he preferred to sit and read all day.

One evening, after he had been reading French history with deep interest, he closed the book and said to his wife: "Do you know, Maria, what I'd do if I had been Napoleon?" "Oh, yes, I know well enough," his wife responded. "You'd have settled right down on a farm in Corsica and let it run to ruin, while you grumbled about your hard luck."—Youth's Companion.

Read the HERALD Every Day

SOLOS

by the
Second Fiddle.

What, ho! the mighty hunter
From the wilds of Amazon,
You can hear him roar and snarl
As he comes upon the two
Of thieves, bandit and traitor,
And the Amazons club.
As he brands the perpetrator
Of the treaty as a dog,
From Para to Armageddon
You can hear the cables sing
As he flings his lightning bolts on
And his hot into the ring.
Fools who doubt his brain's new fire
And the Pharaohs that he found
Do well to shake and shiver
And burn holes within the ground
Grieve up the old typewriter,
Key up the press a peg,
For its Theodore the fighter
With a half open hiside.

THE ARIZONA state fair committee proposes to have a big railroad smashup in front of the Phoenix grandstand this fall. It would be easy, according to the railroads. Just get the commerce commission to announce against the railroads themselves.

J. P. FORBIDDEN to sit on case of relative. Heading third rule for private citizen, too.

COOLEY saved from gallows by court decision. Holding. Another case where the courts are helpful.

PROBABLY Rutherford hopes that President Wilson's confidence in the success of mediation is well founded.

DE WASHINGTON GLADDEN advises that the newspapers will just cut out all news of the character now being printed, we will be getting our very fair publications.

DE GLADDEN apparently overlooks the fact that newspaper people, like ministers, must occasionally eat.

AND IN OUR CASE there generally isn't much service grace to help out.

THE MATCH wants to start a canning factory. His early efforts in that line would seem to indicate need of an experienced manager.

ONE WONDER what would have happened could the iron mike have been present when the suffragette used a hatchet on his portrait in the Royal Academy yesterday.

A FEW firms landed on the militant law would be helpful.

TELLER COUNTY commissioners are extravagant, city officials gamblers and the rest of the public officials either pad the payrolls or look on the pads. Fine field there or some of our home-grown reformers.

In that fair and wondrous spot where old bats and dresses grow, life is just a ragtime ditty, free from every shade of woe. So returning tourist staff as when they've journeyed over the foam, and they make us sure and jealous, since we're doomed to stay at home. Ah, we yearn for life Parisian, for the gorgeous French hotels! In our dreams we have a vision of the beauteous damozels, and we hear the bands a-playing boulevard airs odds nobs. Then we wake and find we're staying here in Ypsilanti, Mich.

oh, that gay and widdy village, where old Alack Dumas wrote! Where the brigands bent on pillage, so nobly take your goat that you're about to spend your dollars, and you say, "So help me, Maids, they are gentlemen and scholars," and they swiped my wad!" There the thing that is unpleasant is so beautifully done, we would be a churl or person who would kick at being shamed.

On the splendor and the glory of that town appeal to me. I grow weary of Empire when I think of gay Paris! Here in Kansas it is shocking how we drag our weary lives, and we always set folks talking if we kidnap neighbors' wives. Here we labor in the daytime, and the day ends when we sop; over there the night is playtime, and by day they sober up. And the hats girls wear in Kansas only cost a dollar each, and the man is jugged who glances three times at a village porch and a wife will raise a quarrel if a husband spends a dime, and we're all so heartily moral that a cigarette's a crime. So we often long for Paris even must here pronounce the name just as though it rhymed with Harpers and the grand Parisian gams. There the gentlemen and ladies have some freedom, every day, and they all can go to shades of their own delight, sing, they can wassail bold and revel, till King Death says, "Money now!" and they'll doubtless greet the devil with a Chesterfieldian bow.

I am tired of walking straight, tired of wearing smoky smile; I've been growing restive lately, yearning for the foreign style. I am tired of daily labor, with its worries and its frets; I am tired of swindling father, I am tired of paying debts. And I'm weary till I'm weeping of the mortal yester day spin, and I hate this thing of sleeping when I should be drinking gin. Oh, I'd like to raise old Harry without danger from the cope, so I'll flee away to Party till my rusty masterpiece stops!

This ambition, though it's recent, has a firm grip on my brain, for I'm tired of being decent, and I'm tired of being sane.—Judge.

Health a Factor in Success. The largest factor contributing to a man's success is undoubtedly health. It has been observed that a man is seldom sick when his bowels are regular—he is never well when they are constipated. For constipation you will find nothing quite so good as Chamberlain's Tablets. They not only move the bowels, but improve the appetite and strengthen the digestion. They are sold by all druggists.

Great Trials of History**TRIAL OF HICKS.**

A LHERT W. HICKS, who was ex-

ecuted on Bedloe's Island, where the Bartholdi statue of Liberty Enlightening the World now stands, on July 15, 1886, was the greatest murderer who has ever been convicted and punished in this country. Hicks was merely tried for the murder of Captain Burr, Smith and Oliver Watts, which he had committed on board the oyster ship E. A. Johnson. But this was on a minute part of the great number of crimes of a similar character of which he was guilty.

The indictment against the prisoner was that on the 21st of March, 1886, on the ship Johnson, Hicks had committed the crime of robbery upon George H. Burr, master and commander of the vessel, and to commit the crime had murdered the three men named. The ship, which was bound floating in the New York harbor, showed every evidence of the cause in the large signs of blood upon it.

When the murder became known, Hicks made his escape from New York and was apprehended at Providence, R. I., and brought back to the city. When he was arrested he had on his person a silver watch which was identified as having belonged to Captain Burr, as well as other articles belonging to Burr and the other two men murdered.

After a preliminary examination before the grand jury, Hicks was indicted and placed on trial May 18. The trial lasted five days, during which time the prisoner maintained a show of cold indifference. In those days robbers on the high seas was punishment with death, and in consequence of this piracy was the prisoner tried, and not for murder. The prosecution was conducted by ex-Judge Roosevelt, the United States district attorney, and by two assistants, Charles H. Hunt and James F. Dwight. McGehee and Sayles defended the prisoner.

Mr. Dwight made the opening speech for the government. The first witness called was Sarah Cowell, who was a half owner with Captain Burr of the ship in which the robbery and murder were committed. The examination of many other prisoners followed, all of which justified as to sending Hicks on the ship when it left the dock, others seeing him on the

boat, and still others meeting him after the murder. Several witnesses who had met Hicks testified that he had told them that he had been in a wreck at sea, in which his ship was run into and the other members of the crew were knocked overboard and either killed or drowned.

The watch was brought in as evidence, as well as the other articles found on the prisoner. At the end of the fifth day Judge Smalley charged the jury and they withdrew at 12 and were out only seven minutes before they returned and announced a verdict of "guilty." Hicks was then removed to the Tomb in irons. A motion for a new trial was afterward argued and denied. Immediately after this decision the sentence of death was passed upon Hicks the day fixed for the execution being Friday, July 13.

Hicks made a long confession before Lorenzo de Angelis, the Republic United States marshal for the southern district of New York, on July 9.

In this story the prisoner gave a complete history of his life from the date of his birth, in 1859, in the town of Foster, Rhode Island. He had run away from home when he was 15. From this on for the next 25 years the story of his life of crime is most amazing, and covered almost every section of the globe, down to the miners of the "E. A. Johnson."

Hicks confessed that he had never known of or seen Captain Burr before he shipped with him. He said the captain was an amiable man, and that he even liked him, but that he had engaged himself solely and only for the cruel purpose of taking his life, because he knew that he had considerable money with him. This confession is one of the most remarkable ever subscribed by a criminal.

Hicks was executed at 11:30 o'clock in the morning of July 13. The execution was witnessed by thousands from the numerous excursion boats on the bay and was in plain view from the battery. A company of United States marines preserved order. He made no remarks on the gallows, except to request the marshals to hang him quick. Hicks' confession was printed generally throughout the country the day after his execution. There is no doubt, from this confession, that he was one of the most hardened monsters that ever lived.

I read investment passages.

A savings bank account itself offers an ideal investment. It has the singular resources of security of principal, certainty of interest return and availability in an emergency.

It has an additional feature which is often denied the investor in securities, namely, the possibility of continually small, odd amounts, and immediately reinvesting interest returns by adding them automatically to the principal.

T. D. MacGEHEE.

Talks on Thrift**ESSENTIALS OF SAFE INVESTMENT.**

"In making any investment, I recommend great regard for the security of the principal and not so much for the amount of income to be derived therefrom."—G. S. Bowditch.

Just how to invest money with absolute security and for a definite income cannot be told in a few words. It must be learned from experience—preferably some one else's experience.

Usually one's safest guide in investment matters is his banker. His experience in investing safely the bank's funds, his knowledge of the principal, and his conscientiousness of money suggests and induces qualify him to give advice.

If one is lost anywhere as an investor he must make a beginning, take the first step—and in doing so, he should consider these cardinal points:

First. Security of principal. It is utterly futile to invest money without having this point passed upon completely. One should go no further until he is sure he is right on this point.

Second. Certainty of interest return. Thousands of investors are misled by vain promises with distressing results.

Third. Availability of invested funds in case of an emergency. Too many find, all too late, that they are in possession of securities for which there is no market, which on sale will seem as odious, and which the promoter who sold them regrets or is unable to redeem.

A point which is often placed first, but which really belongs last, is the interest rate. As the interest rate rises, security, interest return and availability usually relate often to the vanishing point.

Do not take any chances with your money.

An unusually high return for a short time will not compensate you for the loss of your principal.

Experience gained at the cost of reduced capital is too dearly bought.

Mining stock "investments" are typical of most speculations which small investors are invited to get into "on the ground floor."

You remember Mark Twain's definition of a mine—"A hole in the ground into which a lot of fools throw their money."

There are many wildcat schemes promoted for the sole purpose of separating fools and their money, but the lure of getting rich quick seems to be especially strong in the case of mining stock.

If your subscription to any newspaper is solicited, you will have difficulty in refraining from putting your money into the promotion if you bear in mind these facts.

The stock of a mine known to be good does not need to be paid out around.

It is hard to turn into money the stock of any other kind of mine.

Every ton of ore removed from a mine reduces its value just so much. If the mine is exhausted before your principal has been returned to you in dividends, you are a loser.

A safe rule to follow in choosing an investment is to go to your banker and inquire what proportion of its face value he would lose upon it as trustee. Being stern critics of collateral, the owners of loan companies can give you a pretty good idea of the degree